Government has constituted a Central Supervisory Board under the chairmanship of Minister for Health and Family Welfare. Quarterly returns about the implementation of the Act and compliance with the directions of the Supreme Court of India are obtained from State Governments/UTs by the Central Supervisory Board (CSB).

A list of over 11,000 buyers of ultrasound machines received from the manufacturers, importers, suppliers, dealers, service providers etc. of such machines has been forwarded to the States/UTs for ensuring registration of the persons/bodies using them including sealing and seizure of the machines of unregistered clinics. They have so far filed 103 complaints against the violators of the provisions of the Act and have sealed/seized machines of 22 clinics.

(c) A meeting of the Appropriate Authorities appointed in States/UTs including the Appropriate Authorities appointed at district and sub-district levels was held on 30th June, 2001 to review and monitor the implementation of the Act at grass-root level. They were sensitized about their role in implementation of the provisions of the Act. More such meetings are proposed to be held in various parts of the country. Workshops/seminars are being organized for generating awareness about the provisions of the Act, among service providers, law enforcing agencies, medical and para-medical people and public at large at State/regional/district/block level. Voluntary Organisations are also being involved to carry out projects for creating awareness about the provisions of the Act as well as for conducting research studies to address the root cause thereof.

Leprosy in Gujarat

1500. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether leprosy is prevalent in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the number of lepers in the State as on 31st December, 2001, district-wise;

(c) whether all of them have been covered under National Leprosy Eradication Programme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) In 13 districts out of 25 districts of Gujarat elimination level i.e. prevalence rate of less than 1 case per 10,000 has been achieved.

(b) District-wise number of registered leprosy patients and Prevalence Rate as on 31.12.2001 is given at Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

District-wise Registered Cases & Prevalence Rate for the Month of December 2001

Sl.No.	Districts	No. of Registered Cases as on December' 2001	Prevalence Rate Per 10,000 Population
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmedabad	255	0.44
2.	Amreli	58	0.42
3.	Anand	376	2.03
4.	Banaskantha	48	0.19
5.	Bharuch	594	4.34
6.	Bhavnagar	209	0.85
7.	Dahod	665	4.07
8.	Dangs	92	4.93
9.	Gandhinagar	52	0.39
10.	Jamnagar	130	0.68
11.	Junagadh	282	1.15
12.	Kachhch-Bhuj	60	0.39
13.	Kheda	375	1.85
14.	Mehsana	40	0.22
15.	Narmada	232	4.51
16.	Navsari	714	5.81
17.	Panchmahal	680	3.36
18.	Patan	13	0.11
19.	Porbandar	52	0.97
20.	Rajkot	226	0.72

1	2	3	4
21.	Sabarkantha	158	0.76
22.	Surat	1079	2.16
23.	Surendranagar	44	0.29
24.	Vadodra	897	2.46
25.	Valsad	962	6.82
	Total	**8293**	—
	Hospital	**370**	—
	Grand Total	**8663**	**1.71**

Membership of MCI

1501. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA NAHATA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Medical Council of India is vested with powers to maintain standards in medical profession and recognize or de-recognize Medical Colleges;

(b) if so, how is it that MCI was having more nominated members than elected members; and

(c) the action taken against those flouting the provisions of the Act and misuse their position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) The Medical Council of India is vested with powers to maintain standards in medical profession and recommend to the Central Government for recognition or de-recognition of medical courses conducted by the medical colleges/institutes in the country.

(b) and (c) Out of the present effective strength of 118 in the Medical Council of India there are 45 vacancies in the Council. Of these, 44 vacancies are from the elected category of members representing the Universities, the Registered Medical Graduates in the States and the persons with Licentiate medical qualification. In spite of repeated requests made by the Central Government and the